

THE
Grounds and Principles
OF
RELIGION

Contained in
A Shorter CATECHISM:

(According to the Advice of
the Assembly of DIVINES
sitting at *Westminster.*)

To be used throughout the
Kingdom of *England*, and
Dominion of *Wales.*

Corrected and Amended.

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T O
The Right Honourable
T H E
LORDS and COMMONS
Assembled in
P A R L I A M E N T,

The humble Advice of the
ASSEMBLY of DIVINES
Sitting at *Westminster.*
Concerning
A Shorter Catechism :
With the *Proofs* thereof out of the *Scriptures.*

Quest 1.

What is the chief End of Man ?

A. Man's chief End is to glorifie God *a*, and to enjoy him for *b* ever.

a 1 Cor. 13. 9.

Rom. 11. 36.

b Psal. 73. 24.

to the *God.*

Q. 2. What Rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy him ?

A. The Word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New

c 2 Tim. 3. 16.

Eph. 2. 20.

d 1 Joh. 1. 2, 3.

e 2 Tim. 1. 13.

and 3. 16.

f Joh. 4. 24.

g Exod. 3. 14.

h Psal. 147. 5.

i Apoc. 4. 8.

k Apoc. 15. 5.

l Exod. 34. 6, 7.

Testament, is the only Rule to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy *d* him.

Q. 3. What do the Scriptures principally teach ?

A. The Scriptures principally teach what Man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of *e* Man.

Q. 4. What is God ?

A. God is a *f* Spirit, *g* infinite, *b* eternal and *i* unchangeable in his *k* being, *l* wisdom

power,

Job. 11. 7. *m* power *n* holiness, justice, goodness, & truth.
8, 9.

Q. 5. Are there more Gods than one?

n Psal. 90. 2. *A.* There is but one only, the living and
true God.

p Deut. 6. 4. *Q. 6. How many persons are there in the God-
head?*

A. There are three persons in the God-
head, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost,
and these three are one God, the same in
substance, equal in power and glory.

1 John 5. 7. *Q. 7. What are the Decrees of God?*
Mat. 28. 19.

A. The Decrees of God are his eternal
purpose according to the Counsel of his Will,
whereby for his own glory, he hath fore-or-
dained whatsoever comes to pass,

Eph. 1. 4, 11. *Q. 8. How doth God execute his Decrees?*
Rom. 9. 22, 23.

A. God executeth his Decrees in the
works of Creation and Providence.

Q. 9. What is the work of Creation?

A. The work of Creation is Gods making all
things of nothing by the word of his power
in the space of six days, and all very good.

Gen. 1. cap. *Q. 10. How did God create Man?*
Heb. 11. 3.

A. God Created Man, Male and Female,
after his own Image, in knowledge, righte-
ousness, and holiness, with Dominion over
the Creatures.

Gen. 1. 26, 27, 28. *Q. 11. What are God's Works of Providence?*

Col. 3. 10. *A.* God's works of Providence are his
Eph. 4. 24. most holy, wise, and powerful preser-
n Psal. 145. 17. ving and governing all his Creatures, and all
n Psal. 144. 4. their Actions.

Isa. 28. 29. *Q. 12. What special act of Providence did God
exercise towards Man in the Estate wherein he
was created?*

30, 31. *A.* When God had created Man he entred
Heb. 1. 3. into

into a Covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience, forbidding him to eat of the Tree of knowledge of good and evil, upon pain of γ death.

γ Gal. 3. 12.

Q. 13. Did our first Parents continue in the Estate wherein they were created?

Gen. 2. 17.

A. Our first Parents being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created by sinning against a God.

a Gen. 3. 6,

Q. 14. What is sin?

8, 13.

A. Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the Law of b God.

Eccles. 7. 29.

b 1 John 3. 4.

Q. 15. What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was the eating of the forbidden c fruit.

c Gen. 3. 6, and

Q. 16. Did all Mankind fall in Adams first transgression?

12.

A. The Covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself but for his posterity all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first d transgression.

d Gen. 2. 16, 17

Q. 17. Into what Estate did the fall bring mankind?

Rom. 5. 12.

1 Cor. 15. 21,

22.

A. The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and e misery.

e Rom. 5. 12.

Q. 18. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that Estate whereinto Man fell?

A. The sinfulness of that estate whereinto Man fell; consists in the guilt of Adams first sin, the want of original righteousness, and corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called Original sin together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

A 3

Q. 19. f Rom. 5. 18, 19

Q. 10. What is the misery of that estate taken into Man's life?

A. All mankind by their fall lost communion with God are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pains of Hell for ever.

Q. 20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the state of sin and misery?

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure, from all eternity elected some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of grace to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery, and to bring them into a state of Salvation, by a Redeemer.

Q. 21. Who is the Redeemer of God's Elect?

A. The only Redeemer of God's Elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ, who being the eternal Son of God, became a Man, and so was, and continues to be God and Man in two distinct natures, and one person for ever.

Q. 22. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become Man?

A. Christ the Son of God became Man by taking to himself a true body, and a reasonable soul, being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the Womb of the Virgin Mary and born of her without sin.

Q. 23. What Offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?

A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of Humiliation and Exaltation.

Q. 24. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Prophet?

A. Christ

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Prophet, in revealing to us by his word and spirit the will of God for our salvation.

Q. 25. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest?

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest in his once offering up of himself a Sacrifice to satisfy Divine Justice, and reconcile us to God, and in making continual intercession for us.

Q. 26. How doth Christ execute the Office of a King?

A. Christ executeth the Office of a King, in subduing us to himself, in ruling, and defending us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our Enemies.

Q. 27. Wherein did Christ's Humiliation consist?

A. Christ's Humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low condition made under the Law, undergoing the miseries of this life, the wrath of God, and the cursed death of the Cross, in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

Q. 28. Wherein consists Christ's Exaltation?

A. Christ's Exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in ascending up into Heaven, and sitting at the right hand of God the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last day.

Q. 29. How are we made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ?

A. We are made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ; by the effectual application of it to us, by his holy spirit.

Q. 30. How doth the Spirit apply to us the Redemption purchased by Christ?

1. John 1. 12.
1. Pet. 1. 12.
11. 12.

John 13. 10.
& 20. 21.
x Heb. 9. 14.
28. 1. 2. 3.
y Heb. 7. 24. 25.

z Act. 10. 14.
15. 16.
a 1. 23. 22.
b 1. 22. 1. 2.

c 1 Cor. 15. 28.
Phil. 1. 10. p.
torum.
d 1. 2. 7.
e Gal. 4. 4.
f Heb. 12. 2. 3.
g 1. 53. 5. 3.
h Luk. 24. 46.
i 1. 2. 45.
j Psal. 2. 8.
k 1 Cor. 15. 28.
l 1. 2. 2. 25.
m 1 Cor. 15. 24.
n 1. 16. 19.
o 1. 5. 20.
p 1. 1. 14. 2.
q 17. 31.

r Tit. 3. 6.
s 1. 1. 11. 12.

A. 4. A.

A. The Spirit applieth to us the Redemption purchased by Christ, by working Faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.

Q. 31. What is effectual Calling?

A. Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightning our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth perswade & enable us to embrace Jesus Christ freely offer'd to us in the Gospel.

Q. 32. What benefits do they that are effectually called, partake of in this life?

A. They that are effectually called, do in this life partake of 1. Justification, 2. Adoption, Sanctification, and the several benefits which in this life do either accompany, or flow from them.

Q. 33. What is the Justification?

A. Justification is an Act of God's free Grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone,

Q. 34. What is adoption?

A. Adoption is an Act of God's free Grace whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the priviledges of the Sons of God.

Q. 35. What is Sanctification?

A. Sanctification is the work of God's free Grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole Man, after the Image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

Q. 36. What are the benefits which in this Life

do accompany, or flow from Justification, Adoption and Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption and Sanctification, are assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.

m Rom. 5. 1, 5
n Rom. 14. 17.
o Prov. 4. 18.
p 1 Joh. 5. 13.
1 Pet. 1. 5.

Q. 30. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at their death?

A. The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory and their bodies being united to Christ do rest in their graves till the resurrection.

q Heb. 12. 23.
r 2 Cor. 5. 16.
Phil. 1. 23.
Luke 22. 43.
s 1 Thes. 4. 14.
t 1s. 57. 2.
u Job. 19. 26, 27.

Q. 31. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the Resurrection?

A. At the Resurrection, believers being raised up to glory, shall be openly acknowledged, and acquitted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly blessed in full enjoying of God, to all eternity.

w 1 Cor. 15. 43.
x Mat. 25. 23.
y 1 Joh. 3. 2.
1 Cor. 13. 12.
z 1 Thes. 4. 17, 18.

Q. 39. What is the duty that God requires of man?

A. The duty which God requires of Man, is obedience to his revealed will.

a Mic. 6. 8.
1 Sam. 15. 22.

Q. 40. What did God at first reveal to Man for the rule of his obedience?

A. The rule which God at first revealed to Man for his obedience, was the Moral Law.

b Rom. 2. 14, 15, & 10. 5.

Q. 41. Where is the Law summarily comprehended?

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the ten Commandments.

c Deut. 10. 4.

Q. 42. What is the sum of the ten Commandments?

A. The sum of the ten Commandments, is to love the Lord our God with all our hearts with

with all our soul, with all our strength, & with all our mind, and our neighbor as our selves.

d *Mat. 22. 37, 38, 39, 40.*

Q. 43. What is the Preface to the Ten Commandments?

e *Exod. 20. 1.*

A. The Preface to the Ten Commandments is in these words, e I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the House of Bondage.

Q. 44. What did the Preface of the Ten Commandments teach us?

*A. The Preface to the Ten Commandments teach us, that because God is the Lord and our God and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his *f* Commandments.*

f *Luk. 11. 4, 75. 1 Pet. 1. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.*

Q. 45. Which is the first Commandment?

A. The first Commandment is, [Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.]

g *Exod. 20. 3.*

Q. 46. What is required in the first Commandment?

*A. The first Commandment requireth us to know and acknowledging God to be the only true God, and our *h* God, and to worship and glorify him *i* accordingly.*

h *1 Chron. 28. 2. Deut. 10. 17. i Mat. 4. 10. Eph. 2. 10.*

Q. 47. What is forbidden in the first Commandment?

*A. The first Commandment forbideth the *k* denying, or not worshipping and glorifying the true *l* God as God, and our *m* God, and *n* he giving that worship and glory to any other, which is due to him alone.*

k *Ps. 115. 1. l Rom. 1. 25. m Ps. 135. 10, 11.*

Q. 48. What are we especially taught by these words, Before me, in the first Commandment?

*A. These words, Before me, in the first Commandment teach us, that God seeth all things, taketh notice, and is much displeased with the sin of having any other *o* God.*

o *Ezek. 9. 9. to the end.*

Q. 49.

Q. 49. Which is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is, [Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.]

Q. 50. What is required in the second Commandment?

Exod. 20. 4:5
5. 6.

A. The second Commandment requireth the receiving, observing and keeping pure and entire all such Religious Worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his 9 Word.

9 Deut. 32. 26.
10. 28. 29.
11. 2. 4.

Q. 51. What is forbidden in the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment forbiddeth the Worshipping of God by Images, or any other way not appointed in his Word.

Deut. 4. 16.
16. 17. 18. 19.
Exod. 32. 5. 8.
10. 11. 12. 31.

Q. 52. What are the Reasons annexed to the second Commandment?

A. The Reasons annexed to the second Commandment are Gods sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal he hath to his own Worship.

Ps. 135. 2. 3. 6.
14. 11.

Q. 53. Which is the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment is, [Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.]

Exod. 34. 13.
x Exod. 20. 7.

Q. 54. What is required in the third Commandment?

A. The

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of God's Names, *7* Titles, *a* Attributes, *b* Ordinances, *c* Word, and *d* Works.

Q. 55. What is forbidden in the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment forbiddeth all prophaning or abusing of any thing whereby God makes himself known.

Q. 56. What is the reason annexed to the third Commandment?

A. The reason annexed to the third Commandment is, that however the breakers of this Commandment may escape punishment from Men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous *f* Judgment.

Q. 57. Which is the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment is [Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy Son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and *g* hallowed it.]

Q. 58. What is required in the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath appointed in his Word, expressly one whole day in seven to be a holy Sabbath to *b* himself.

Q. 59. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath? **A.**

y Mat. 8. 9.

Deut. 28. 58.

a Psal. 68. 4.

a Apoc. 15. 3, 4.

b Mal. 1. 11, 14.

c Psal. 138. 1, 2.

d Job. 36. 24.

e Mal. 1. 6, 7,

12. & 2. 2. &c

3. 14.

f 1 Sam. 2. 12,

17. & 22. 29.

1 Sam. 3. 13.

Deut. 28. 58,

59.

g Exod. 20. 8,

9. 10, 11.

h Deut. 5. 12,

13, 14.

A. From the beginning of the world to the Resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the week ever since to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian *i* Sabbath.

Q. 60. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

A. The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations, as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of God's *m* Worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and *n* mercy.

Q. 61. What is forbidden in the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required and the profaning the day by idleness, or doing that which is in it self sinful, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works about worldly employments or recreations.

Q. 62. What are the reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment?

A. The Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment are Gods allowing us six days of the week for our own employments, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh his own Example, and his blessing the *r* Sabbath day.

Q. 63. Which is the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth *u* Commandment is [Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.]

i Gen. 2. 2, 3,

1 Cor. 16. 1, 2,

Act 20. 7.

k Exod. 20. 8,

18.

1 Exod. 16. 25,

26, 27, 28.

Neb. 13. 15, 10

2^d. verse.

1st Mat. 12. 11.

10 13.

n Luc. 4. 16.

Ab 20. 7.

Psal. 9. 2.

1st 66. 23.

Ezek. 22. 26.

Amos 8 5.

Mal. 1. 13.

p *Ab.* 20. 7. 9.

q *Ezek.* 23. 38.

1st *Jer.* 17. 24,

25. 25.

1st 58. 13.

f *Exod.* 28. 9.

t *Exod.* 20. 11.

u *Exod.* 20. 12.

Q. 64.

Q. 64. *What is required in the fifth Commandment?*

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the honour, and performing the duties belonging to every one in their several places, and Relations, as wth superiors, & inferiors, or y^{et} equals.

Q. 65. *What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?*

A. The fifth Commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against the honor and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.

Q. 66. *What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?*

A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment, is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's Glory and their own good) to all such as keep this a Commandment.

Q. 67. *What is the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment is, [Thou shalt not kill.]

Q. 68. *What is required in the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment requireth all lawful endeavour to preserve our own life, and the life of others.

Q. 69. *What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, and whatsoever tendeth thereunto.

Q. 70. *Which is the seventh Commandment?*

A. The seventh Commandment, [Thou shalt not commit Adultery.]

Q. 71.

Eph. 5. 21.

1 Pet. 2. 17.

Rom. 12. 10.

Mat. 15. 4, 5.

Luk. 34. 2, 3.

Mat. 13. 7.

Deut. 5. 16.

Ex. 6. 2, 3.

Exod. 20. 13.

Ex. 6. 23, 29.

Ex. 18. 4.

Ex. 16. 28.

Ex. 6.

Ex. 20. 14.

Q. 71. What is required in the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment requireth the preservation of our own, and our neighbours chastity, in *f* speech, heart and *g* behaviour.

Q. 72. What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment *b* forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words and actions.

f 1 Cor. 7. 2, 3, 4, 5, 36.
g Col. 4. 6.
1 Pet. 3. 2.
h Mat. 15. 19.
& 5. 28.
Eph. 5. 3, 4.

Q. 73. Which is the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment is [*Thou shalt not steal?*]

1 Exod. 20. 15.

Q. 74. What is required in the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment requireth the lawful procuring, and furthering the wealth, and outward estate of our selves, and others.

k Gen. 20. 30.

Q. 75. What is forbidden in the eighth Commandment?

1 Tim. 6. 8.

Lev. 25. 35.

A. The eighth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own or our neighbours wealth or outward estate.

Deut. 22. 1, 2,

3, 4, 5.

Exod. 23. 4, 5.

Gen. 47. 14, 20.

1 Prov. 11. 17.

Q. 76. Which is the ninth Commandment?

& 23. 20, 21.

& 23. 19.

A. The ninth Commandment is [*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.*]

Eph. 4. 28.

in Exod. 20.

16.

Q. 77. What is required in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and *n* man, and of our own, and our neighbours good *o* name, especially in *o* witness *p* bearing.

n Zech. 8. 16.

o Job. 5. 12.

Q. 78. p Pr. 10. 5, 25.

Q. 78. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own or neighbours good & name.

Q. 79. Which is the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment is [Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours House, Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours Wife, nor his Man-servant nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy r neighbours.]

Q. 80. What is required in the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment requireth full contentment with our own condition, with a right and charitable frame of spirit towards our neighbour, and all that is this.

Q. 81. What is forbidden in the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment forbiddeth all discontentment with our own state, envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour, and all inordinate motions and affections to any thing that is his,

Q. 82. Is any man able perfectly to keep the Commandments of God?

A. No meer man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the Commandments of God, but daily doth break them in thought word and deed.

Q. 83. Are all transgressions of the Law equally sinful?

A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

Q. 84. What doth every sin deserve?

A. Ever.

1 Sam. 11. 22.

Lev. 19. 16.

Psal. 15. 3.

Exod. 20. 17.

Heb. 13. 5.

1 Tim. 6. 6.

Job. 31. 29.

Rom. 12. 15.

1 Tim. 1. 5.

1 Cor. 13. 4, 5.

6, 7.

1 Kin. 21. 4.

Eph. 5. 13.

1 Cor. 10. 10.

Gal. 5. 26.

Jam. 3. 15, 16.

Rom. 7. 7, 8.

& 13. 9.

Deut. 5. 21.

Eccl. 7. 20.

1 John. 1. 8, 20.

Gal. 5. 17.

Gen. 6. 5, &

8. 21.

Rom. 3. 9.

20. 21.

Jam. 3. 2.

10. 13.

Ezek. 3. 6.

3. 15.

John. 5. 16.

Psal. 78. 17, 32.

36.

A. Every sin deserveth Gods Wrath and curse, both in this Life, and that which is to come.

b Eph. 5. 6.

Q.85. What doth God require of us, that we may escape the wrath & curse due to us, for sin?

Gal. 3. 10.

Lev. 3. 39.

Mat. 25. 46.

A. To Escape the Wrath and Curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us Faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto a life, with the diligent use of all outward means whereby Christ Communicated to us the benefits of Redemption.

c Act. 20. 21.

d Prov. 2. 1. to 8.

33. to the end.

Isa. 55. 3.

e Heb. 10. 39.

Q.85. What is Faith in Jesus Christ?

A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for Salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospel.

f John. 1. 12.

Isa. 33. 22.

Phil. 3. 9.

Gal. 2. 10.

g Act. 11. 18.

h Act. 2. 37.

38, 39.

i Joel. 2. 13.

k Jer. 2. 12.

Jer. 31. 18, 19.

Exer. 36. 31.

l 2 Cor. 7. 10.

Psal. 16. 7.

Q.87. What is Repentance unto Life?

A. Repentance unto Life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner out of a true sense of his sin, and apprehension of the Mercy of God in Christ, doth with Orief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God with full purpose of, and endeavour after a new obedience.

Q.88. What are the outward means, whereby Christ Communicateth to us the benefit of Redemption.

A. The outward and ordinary means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption, are his Ordinances, especially the Word, Sacraments and Prayer, all which are made effectual to the elect for Salvation.

m Mat. 28. 19.

20.

n Act. 2. 41, 42.

Q.89. How is the Word made effectual to Salvation?

1st. 28. 2.
1st. 26. 20,
28.
24. 28. 1入

14.28.12

—

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein the washing with Water, in the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the holy Ghost, doth signifie and seal our ingrafting

* rise, and partaking of the benefits of
the Covenant of Grace, and our ingagement
to be the *b* Lords.

b Rom. 6. 2.

Q. 94. To whom is Baptism to be administered? Gal. 3. 27

A. Baptism is not to be administered to
those that are out of the visible Church, till
they profess their Faith in Christ, and o-
bedience to him; but the infants of such
as are members of the visible Church are
to be baptised.

Gal. 3. 27.
Col. 2. 11, 12.

Q. 95. What is the Lords Supper? Gen. 17. 10.

A. The Lords Supper is a Sacrament, wherein, by giving and receiving Bread and
Wine according to Christs appointment, his
death is shew'd forth, and the worthy recei-
vers are, not after a corporal & carnal man-
ner, but by Faith made partakers of his Body
and Bloud, with all his benefits, to their spi-
ritual nourishment, and growth in grace.

Gen. 17. 10.
Col. 2. 11, 12.
1 Cor. 11. 26.

*Q. 97. What is required of the worthy re-
ceiving of the Lords Supper?*

1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.

It is required of them that would wor-
thily partake of the Lords Supper that they
examine themselves, of their knowledge to
know the Lords Body, of their Faith to
rely upon him, of their *b* Repentance
of their *c*, and new Obedience, lest coming
unworthily, they eat and drink judgement
to themselves.

1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.
2 Cor. 13. 5.
1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.
1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.

Q. 98. What is Prayer? 1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.

A. Prayer is an offering of our desire to
God, for things agreeable to his will, in
the Name of our Christ, with confession of our
sins and thankful acknowledgements of
his mercies.

1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.
1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.
1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.

*Q. 99. What Rule is to be observed for
the prayer.*

1 Cor. 11. 27, 28.

A. The whole Word of God is of use direct us in Prayer, but the special rule direction, is that form of prayer which Christ taught his Disciples, commonly called, *The Lords Prayer*.

Q. 100. What doth the Preface of the Lords Prayer teach us.

A. The Preface of the Lords Prayer which is *Our Father which art in Heaven*, teacheth us to draw near to God with holy reverence and confidence, as Children to a Father, able and ready to help us; and that we should pray with and for others.

Q. 101. What do we pray for in the first Petition?

A. In the first Petition, which is, *Hallowed be thy Name*, we pray, that God would enable us and others to glorify him all that whereby he maketh himself known, and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.

Q. 102. What do we pray for in the Second Petition?

A. In the second Petition, which is, *Thy Kingdom come*, we pray that Satans Kingdom may be destroyed, and that the Kingdom of Grace may be advanced, our selves and others brought into it and kept in it, and that the Kingdom of Glory may be hastned.

Q. 103. What do we pray for in the third Petition?

A. In the third Petition, which is *Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven*, we pray, that God by his Grace would make us able & willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things as the Angels do in Heaven.

Q. 104. What do we pray for in the fourth Petition?

A. In

In the fourth Petition, which is, *Give us this day our daily bread*, we pray, that of Gods free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this Life, and enjoy his blessing with them.

h Prov. 30. 8, 9.

Q. 105. *What do we pray for in the Fifth Petition?*

Gen. 28. 20.

1 Tim. 4. 4, 5.

A. In the fifth Petition, which is, *And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our Debtors*, we pray, that God for Christs sake would freely pardon all our sins: Which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

1 Mat. 6. 12.

m Psal. 51. 1.

2. 7, 9.

Dan. 9. 17,

18, 19.

n Luke. 11. 4.

Q. 106. *What do we pray for in the sixth Petition?*

Mat. 18. 35.

A. In the sixth Petition, which is, *And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil*, we pray, that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

o Mat. 6. 13.

p Mat. 26. 41.

q 1 Co. 12. 7, 8.

Q. 107. *What doth the conclusion of the Lords Prayer teach us?*

A. The Conclusion of the Lords Prayer, which is, *For thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory for ever Amen*, teacheth us to take our encouragement in Prayer from God only, and in our Prayers to Praise him, ascribing kingdom, power and Glory to him: and in testimony of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say Amen.

r Mat. 6. 13.

f Dan. 9. 4, 7, 8,

9, 16, 20, 19.

t 1 Chron. 29.

10. 20, 13.

u 1 Cor. 14. 36.

Apoc. 29. 20.

The

The Ten Commandments.

Exodus 20.

GOD speak all these words saying *I am the Lord thy God* which have brought thee out of the Land of Egypt out of the House of Bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or any likeness of *any thing* that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thy self to them nor serve them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me: and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy maid-servant nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattel nor the stranger that is within thy Gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is: and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit a adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

X. I

and cover thy Neighbours
let thy Neighbours Wife nor his man-
nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor
thing that is thy Neighbours.

The LORDS PRAYER.

OUR Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy
Name : Thy Kingdom come : Thy will be done on
earth as it is in Heaven : Give us this day our daily bread,
forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors : And
lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil : for
thine is the Kingdom and the power, and the glory for-
ever, Amen.

The CREED.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty maker of
Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his on-
ly Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy
Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pon-
tius Pilate, was crucified Dead and Buried, he re-
surrected into * Hell, the third
day he arose again from the
Dead, he ascended into Hea-
ven, and sitteth on the right
hand of God the Father Al-
mighty, from thence he shall
come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in
the Holy Ghost, the Holy Cathlick Church, the
Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the Re-
surrection of the Body, and the life everlasting
Amen.

* That is continue
in the state of the
Dead and under the
power of Death
the third day.

every question is repeated in
an answer, every Answer an entire Pro-
position in it self; to the end the Learner may further
improve it upon all occasions, for his Increase in Knowledge
and Piety, even out of the Course of Cate-
chizing, as well as in it.

And albeit the substance of the Doctrine comprised
in that abridgment, commonly called, *The Apostles Creed*, be
fully set forth in each of the Catechisms, so as there is no
necessity of inserting the Creed it self, yet it is here annex-
ed; not as though it were composed by the Apostles
ought to be esteemed Canonical Scripture as the Ten Com-
mandments and the Lords Prayer, much less a Prayer (as
ignorant people have been apt to make both it and the De-
calogue) but because it is a brief sum of the Christian
Faith agreeable to the Word of God, and anciently receiv-
ed in the Church of Christ.

F I N I S

...every An
Sentence in it self, to the end the
improve it upon all occasions, for his increas
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F I N I S
